

THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

VOL. 8.

THE BRITISH COLONIST
IS PUBLISHED
EVERY MORNING,
(Sundays Excepted,
AT VICTORIA, V. I.

Per Annun., in advanced, Mat. \$10.00
Per Six Months 6.00
Per Week, payable to the Carrier, etc., 25
Single Copies, 10

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the most reasonable
terms.

THE WEEKLY COLONIST.
Is furnished to Subscribers for \$6 a year; \$1 for six
months; \$2 50 for three months; payable in advance.

NOTICE:
J. P. Fisher is our only authorized Agent for the
collecting of advertisements, etc., in San Francisco.

AGENTS.

John Meakin, Nanaimo,
S. T. Tilley, New Westminster,
B. Bayley, Yale,
B. Bradley, Fort Alexander,
Robt. Morris' Express, Similkameen,
M. Merritt, Fort Hope,
Kimball & Gladwin, Yale,
Ballou's Express, Lillooet,
W. Humpf, Yale,
Capt. Peterson, Victoria City,
John McLean, Williams' Lake, B. C.,
Gilbert Gaudier, Anner City, B. C.,
Barnd's Express, Forks Anneresse, B. C.,
L. P. Fisher, Clement's Lane, London,
F. Algar, G. Street, 39 Cornhill, London

The Decimal System of Weights and
Measures.

The report of the Select Committee appointed to consider the practicability of adopting a simple and uniform system of weights and measures was published on Tuesday, Sept. 5. The following recommendations are laid before the House, together with a great mass of evidence and tabular appendices:—

1. That the use of the Metric system be rendered legal. No compulsory measures should be resorted to until they are sanctioned by the general conviction of the public.

2. That a department of Weights and Measures be established in connection with the Board of Trade. It would thus become subordinate to the Government, and responsible to Parliament. To it should be intrusted the conservation and verification of the standards, the superintendence of inspectors, and the general duties incident to such a department. It should also take such measures as may from time to time promote the use and extend the knowledge of the Metric system in the departments of Government, and among the people.

3. The Government should sanction the use of the Metric system (together with our present one) in the levying of the customs duties; thus familiarising it among our merchants and manufacturers, and giving facilities to foreign traders in their dealings with this country. Its use, combined with that of our own system in Government contracts has also been suggested.

4. The Metric system should form one of the subjects of examination in the competitive examinations of the civil service.

5. The gramma should be used as a weight for foreign letters and books at the post office.

6. The Committee of Council on Education should require the Metric system to be taught (as might easily be done by means of tables and diagrams) in all schools receiving grants of public money.

7. In the public statistics of the country quantities should be expressed in terms of the Metric system in juxtaposition with those of our own, as suggested by the International Statistical Congress.

8. In private bills before Parliament, the use of the Metric system should be allowed.

9. The only weights and measures in use should be the Metric and Imperial, until the Metric has been generally adopted.

10. The proviso in the 5th and 6th Wm. IV., chap. 63, clause 6, allowing the use of "local and customary measures" in cases where the vessel employed "is not represented as containing any amount of imperial measure, or if any fixed local or customary measure heretofore in use" should be repealed, as giving facilities to evade the statute.

11. The department which it is proposed to appoint should make an annual report to Parliament.

Speech-making after Dinner.

The male moiety of the community is composed of two sets of intolerable bores—those who can't make speeches after dinner, and those who can't.

The first of the two classes is a vastly miscellaneous one. It comprises the cleverest fellows that ever starved, and the dullest dunces that ever fared sumptuously every day. Wisdom and stupidity, originality and common-place, here meet on a level. Everything, they say, is in position, and truly position is everything in this matter. Let but common-place and originality, incapacity and genius, keep their seats at table and give their legs a holiday, and you shall see a difference between them as broad as the distinction between the finest turtle, and what the cookery books call "mock mutton broth." They have no more resemblance to each other while seated—they have no more in common—than Shakespeare and his critics, or the Opera and the English Opera. But only let the dunces and the genius be called upon to rise—to propose a toast or their return. Let them both get upon their roosts. See them once fairly brought to a stand-still, in a small, sober, silent, listening assembly, with the eyes of that little Europe upon them, and all its long ears open, and then say, "Handy, dandy, which is the justice, and which is the thief?" Decide between the genius and the dunces. Choose your Diomio—they are both alike.

Of the two, perhaps, your particularly stupid fellow cuts the best figure. He is a confirmed blockhead, his bald supports it himself, and everybody else knows it. He has nothing to say, and he says it as sheepishly as he can. He has dined gloriously, as he fancies, but that's a mistake; he has merely got rid of his appetite, which is a very different thing from dining. He can eat, for he is an animal; but how should such a soul as his ever know how to dine? He drowns, too, in his way, at dinner—drinking is a divine art! being a master in which the idiot is always sure that he is profound, in short he has gulped down so many glasses of wine, and that passes with him for drinking. Now, is this a gous to bestow upon the mute and expecting company even a cackle of a first-rate character! The donkey does not know even his mother tongue, and his very bray is a failure. Accordingly he tells them six times over that he is no speaker, though no assertion ever stood in less need of repetition; stammers out two or three practical and most convincing illustrations of the fact; innumerable something over the will and the deed; and sits down considerably less than nobody.

Your Great Intellect, the party! Well up next, the somebody of the party! Well the no-mistake principle applies to him; he is Master Sure-card. Perhaps he is not a first-rate genius, perhaps he is; clever, accomplished, self-possessed, at all events; orn with brains, and bred up among books; pley to say for himself, and therefore, of course, aide to say it. We shall hear, and see it too. Dine dinner, how pleasantly he chimed in with all that was pleasant, audibly. We are sitting three or four chairs away from him, but we have caught his voice a dozen times, though not in thought louder than it ought to be, breaking in lively

notes the general chat; and gaining for itself gradually the unsought but silent attention of the party—drawn to the short smart anecdote he was relating, or the acute and graceful remark, which, though addressed by him to his opposite neighbor only, had insensibly seduced all to listen. The consciousness of the silence amidst which he finds himself speaking does not embarrass him—he speaks to all, it all indicate a wish to hear. He is quite at ease, and makes others feel so. There is a fluency about his chitchat that bespeaks a man little likely to be at a loss for words, or in danger of creating awkward pauses in conversation. He is just the person to talk well, even when there is no subject to converse upon. He can make his theme, you would say, quite as easily as he can manage it. But hush! he rises to speak; he has something to propose; he is going to return thanks! Hush! he is on his legs!

He might as well be on his head! But has he a head? Has that sly, sheepish, stammering—but let us not anticipate. Give him time. Fair play is the great English principle. Meanwhile contemplate, look at the object before you—

"See what a grace is seated on his brow; Hyperion curs, the front of Jove himself!"

Job would be more grieved to the matter, for he is a terrible time before he begins, and should teach us patience. Action has its elegance, doubtless—but the car must be led to. At present he is the most exclusively pantomimic orator I ever heard—speak. He is not the rosy, though the *pink* of him may be indisputable, but bush again! He conmenaces—he has actually articulated "Mr. Chairman." "And gentlemen" will develop itself at its leisure. Hush—

"When he speaks,

The air, a chartered libertine, is still,

And the mute wonder lurketh in men's ears

To steal his sweet and hallowed sentences."

Wonderful, indeed, were the thief that stole a sentence of his. Did ever breath give utterance to such a set of dislocated syllables! Every word in succession seems ashamed of its company, if it, indeed, it can be said to have companions when the distance between each is so great.

1. That the use of the Metric system be rendered legal. No compulsory measures should be resorted to until they are sanctioned by the general conviction of the public.

2. That a department of Weights and Measures be established in connection with the Board of Trade. It would thus become subordinate to the Government, and responsible to Parliament.

3. To it should be intrusted the conservation and verification of the standards, the superintendence of inspectors, and the general duties incident to such a department. It should also take such measures as may from time to time promote the use and extend the knowledge of the Metric system in the departments of Government, and among the people.

4. The Government should sanction the use of the Metric system (together with our present one) in the levying of the customs duties; thus familiarising it among our merchants and manufacturers, and giving facilities to foreign traders in their dealings with this country.

5. Its use, combined with that of our own system in Government contracts has also been suggested.

6. The Metric system should form one of the subjects of examination in the competitive examinations of the civil service.

7. The gramma should be used as a weight for foreign letters and books at the post office.

8. The Committee of Council on Education should require the Metric system to be taught (as might easily be done by means of tables and diagrams) in all schools receiving grants of public money.

9. In the public statistics of the country quantities should be expressed in terms of the Metric system in juxtaposition with those of our own, as suggested by the International Statistical Congress.

10. The proviso in the 5th and 6th Wm. IV., chap. 63, clause 6, allowing the use of "local and customary measures" in cases where the vessel employed "is not represented as containing any amount of imperial measure, or if any fixed local or customary measure heretofore in use" should be repealed, as giving facilities to evade the statute.

11. The department which it is proposed to appoint should make an annual report to Parliament.

Speech-making after Dinner.

The male moiety of the community is composed of two sets of intolerable bores—those who can't make speeches after dinner, and those who can't.

The first of the two classes is a vastly miscellaneous one. It comprises the cleverest fellows that ever starved, and the dullest dunces that ever fared sumptuously every day. Wisdom and stupidity, originality and common-place, here meet on a level. Everything, they say, is in position, and truly position is everything in this matter. Let but common-place and originality, incapacity and genius, keep their seats at table and give their legs a holiday, and you shall see a difference between them as broad as the distinction between the finest turtle, and what the cookery books call "mock mutton broth." They have no more resemblance to each other while seated—they have no more in common—than Shakespeare and his critics, or the Opera and the English Opera. But only let the dunces and the genius be called upon to rise—to propose a toast or their return. Let them both get upon their roosts. See them once fairly brought to a stand-still, in a small, sober, silent, listening assembly, with the eyes of that little Europe upon them, and all its long ears open, and then say, "Handy, dandy, which is the justice, and which is the thief?" Decide between the genius and the dunces. Choose your Diomio—they are both alike.

Of the two, perhaps, your particularly stupid fellow cuts the best figure. He is a confirmed blockhead, his bald supports it himself, and everybody else knows it. He has nothing to say, and he says it as sheepishly as he can. He has dined gloriously, as he fancies, but that's a mistake; he has merely got rid of his appetite, which is a very different thing from dining. He can eat, for he is an animal; but how should such a soul as his ever know how to dine? He drowns, too, in his way, at dinner—drinking is a divine art! being a master in which the idiot is always sure that he is profound, in short he has gulped down so many glasses of wine, and that passes with him for drinking. Now, is this a gous to bestow upon the mute and expecting company even a cackle of a first-rate character! The donkey does not know even his mother tongue, and his very bray is a failure. Accordingly he tells them six times over that he is no speaker, though no assertion ever stood in less need of repetition; stammers out two or three practical and most convincing illustrations of the fact; innumerable something over the will and the deed; and sits down considerably less than nobody.

Your Great Intellect, the party! Well up next, the somebody of the party! Well the no-mistake principle applies to him; he is Master Sure-card. Perhaps he is not a first-rate genius, perhaps he is; clever, accomplished, self-possessed, at all events;

orn with brains, and bred up among books;

pley to say for himself, and therefore, of course, aide to say it. We shall hear, and see it too. Dine dinner, how pleasantly he chimed in with all that was pleasant, audibly. We are sitting three or four chairs away from him, but we have caught his voice a dozen times, though not in thought louder than it ought to be, breaking in lively

VICTORIA, V. I. FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 14, 1862.

NO. 134.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, &c.,

Ex "Ashmore" and other recent arrivals.

BLANKETS—214, 3, 312 and 4 point Blankets in White, Blue, Green and Scarlet;

CLOTHING—TWELVE SUITS, Pilot Crabs, Pilot Trousers, Canvas Overcoats, Blue Cotton Overalls, Molekins and Corduroy Trousers, Duskin Trousers;

SHIRTS—REGATTA, Crimian and Flannel Shirts;

UNDER CLOTHING—Merino, Lambs' Wool, Royal Ribbed and Plaided Under Shirts and Drawers, Kersey Drawers, &c.;

HOSIERY—Lady's, assorted Woolen, Hose, Men's Hose and Half-Hose in great variety, Girls' and Children's Hose in great variety;

GLOVES—Woolen and Cashmere in variety;

BALMORAL SKIRTS—A large assortment of various qualities;

COTTON GOODS—Domestic, White Shirts and sheetings;

LINEN GOODS—Handkerchief and Turkish Towels, Damask Table-Cloths and Napkins, Nursery Diapers, Cambrie Handkerchiefs, Crash Towelling, Glass Cloth, Crum Cloth, Star Damask, &c., &c.;

ORLEANS CLOTH—A large assortment;

CORSETS—do do

WINGETS—do do

SCARLET CLOTH—In cases;

BRUSSELS CARPETS—Of assorted qualities;

KIDDERMINSTER CARPETS—Of assorted qualities;

STAIR CARPETS—Of assorted qualities;

DRUGGETS—Printed and Plain For Sale by

nos 1m JANION & GREEN.

WINES & SPIRITS,

Ex "ASHMORE," and other late arrivals.

BRANDY—Old, Dupuy & Co., in bulk;

WINE—Assorted, in cases;

BRANDY—do do

WINE—do do

SCOTCH WHISKY—In bulk and cases;

RUM—JAMAICA and DEMERARA, in bulk;

WINE—do do

OLD TOM GIN—In bulk and cases;

GENEVA—Very superior, in hds., quarter cases and cases;

WINE BITTERS—In cases, glass stoppers;

SHERRY WINE—Of superior qualities, in qr cases;

PORT WINE—do do do

CHAMPAGNE—Held's, de la Bréville, and other brands;

CLARET—In superior quality, in cases.

WINE BITTERS—Printed and Plain

For Sale by

nos 1m JANION & GREEN.

NEW GOODS,
EX "ASHMORE,"

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE NOW LANDING, ex "ASHMORE," and other late arrivals, a large assortment of Merchandise, consisting of

SADDLERY—First quality, Leather, and General Saddles, Jockey Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Muzzles, Saddler's Trimmings, Cart and Gig Harness, &c. &c.

EARTHENWARE—In cases, assor of Plates and Dishes, Jars and Basins, Toilet Sets, Eggs and Hams, Dinner Sets, Cups and Saucers, &c. &c.

WINDOW GLASS—All sizes from 8 x 10 to 24 x 36; also, Rough-and-plate Glass;

BOOTS & SHOES—A large assortment of Mens' and Women's Boots and Shoes;

ENGLISH CHEESES—Cheddar, Wiltshire, and Gloucester Cheese in cases;

VINEGAR—Hill, Evans & Co., of Worcester, and Champion's, of London, in cask and cases;

OLMEN'S STORES—Pickles, pints and quarts, Canned, Cured Lemon Peel, Herbs, Figs, Glazed and in glass and tin, Jams, in one or two pounds, Confectionery, Pearl Barley, Currie Powder, &c., &c., &c.

SARDINES—In 1/2 & 1/4 boxes.

THE BRITISH COLONIST

Friday Morning, Nov. 14, 1862.

TO ADVERTISERS.

All advertisements, unless the time for which they are to be inserted is specified, will be continued until ordered out, and so charged.

JOB PRINTING.

Book and Job Printing of every description neatly executed. Terms, cash on delivery of the work.

More Representatives.

Several months ago, Mr. Harris threatened to bring a bill into the Assembly to increase the members for Victoria town from two to four. The Attorney General, however, begged hard to have the honor of its introduction on the ground that it was a Government measure—proposed by the Governor in his opening speech. Mr. Harris, with great good nature, gave way. Now we want to know where this bill is—whether unfinished in the Assembly—buried in the Council, or vetoed by the Governor? The question is, where is it? The electors are anxious to know. They are determined to have an increase of representatives. They are not willing to participate in any such election farce as two members for Victoria town with four hundred and odd voters, whilst Victoria district has three members and only about one hundred voters. The thing is so perfectly preposterous—so unfair—that the electors propose holding a mass-meeting to ask for more representatives. Nothing but the prompt passage of the bill or information that it has passed can defer a public demonstration. The sooner the bill is set rolling the better.

Grants of Land for Lumbering Purposes

Of the importance of the object sought to be attained by Dr. Tolmie in the resolution brought by him to the notice of the House of Assembly, the other day—"that his Excellency the Governor be respectfully solicited to order that grants of timbered lands be made to parties establishing sawmills thereon,"—no one can entertain a shadow of doubt. It must be a source of regret to every man who has the good of this country at heart that such vast resources as we possess should be so entirely undeveloped. When we look abroad and compare our condition with that of other new countries that have emerged from a state similar to our own, and are now reaping the reward of their productions, we are struck with the vastness of the field that opens before us, and at how little we have as yet done to render it productive. The material of wealth we have in abundance. No country has it more easily accessible. Still we might as well not have it, for all the use we make of it. Not to speak of our minerals, what room is there not for the profitable employment of capital in our fur trade, fisheries, and the lumbering business? Why need there be any man unemployed in this Colony when there is so much for human labor to do? Yet our vast forests of some of the finest timber in the world still belt the island round. Instead of the ringing axe of the woodsmen, the primeval solitude of nature is, with few exceptions, all we meet. The whole west coast of the island still remains untouched by the hand of civilization. The land covered with timber and the waters teeming with fish invite the investment of capital. Employment for thousands could thus be had, and the whole of that vast region lined with a chain of settlements—the hives of industry. There is no question as to the possibility of such a change being wrought with a profit to all, both private and public. The vast quantity of lumber manufactured in our neighborhood by the mills on the other side of the Sound, and even our own Island, at the Alberni mills, the ready sale and good prices it always commands, the number of men employed, the shipping engaged, the influence it exercises in attracting foreign commerce, prove this beyond a doubt. If we would learn how vast and important a business to the country lumbering may become, we have only to take a glance at what has been done in other timber countries in Eastern America—in Canada for instance. In 1852 the timber exported was valued at \$5,758,563, and in 1859, \$12,080,030; besides this there was, of course, an immense amount consumed at home. Those concerned in the business on the Ottawa river and its tributaries alone amount in number to more than 30,000. Now, there is no reason why our lumber trade should not in time become quite as large as that of Canada. We have all the timber necessary, and far more easily accessible by means of our continuous line of harbors, thus requiring but one shipment, which will make up in a great measure for the difference in freight to European markets. The superiority of our Douglas pine for ship-building purposes will always be a sufficient inducement for disregarding any slight inequality of price between it and timber from the Provinces on the Atlantic coast. The Governments of France, Spain, Sardinia and Holland find it to their advantage to come to this coast—to our American neighbors—for supplies for their dock yards. We also should be able to bid for their custom. But we are not confined to European markets. The whole Pacific coast must be supplied from our neighborhood. Even now the establishment at Barclay Sound sends its millions of feet to the South American Republics. China, Australia, and New Zealand must also depend in a great measure upon this quarter of the world for their lumber. The latter two countries must be increasing in population and power of consumption. Such being the case, every one must concur in whatever measures may be taken that will tend to invite men to commence manufacturing our raw material and prepare it for those markets. We desire to share in the advantages to be derived from the trade, and we must endeavor to do so by every means in our power. In our anxiety, however, to give encouragement to those who are bona fide desirous of embarking in the lumber manufacture, we must be careful lest we leave an opening for mere speculators to play their games to the detriment of the interests of the Colony. Not only should we guard against speculating as the term is understood amongst us, but it is necessary to avoid shutting out large tracts of land from industrious agriculturists. "The lumber is the advanced pioneer of civilization. He leaves the clearance of the forest to the set-

ter; but wherever he has penetrated the emigrant is certain eventually to follow," says an English writer. It is thus to some extent he must be with us. The timber with him will be of course the primary object; of that he must have a sufficient range, when he has secured it can proceed with confidence. But to make a giant in fee simple of land commensurate in extent with a necessary timber range for a lumber mill, might have the effect of locking up half the lands in the colony, which would never do. To avoid this and at the same time offer such inducements as might have the effect of causing capitalists to erect mills more extensively, is the problem to be solved. The difficulty might perhaps be met by making grant to any party complying with specified conditions, of a certain portion of land, say a few hundred acres in fee on which a mill shall be built within a specified time; and a further grant of a license to cut timber on a sufficiently large number of acres of non appropriated land. This would secure the mill-owner, a piece of property sufficient for his own use and at the same time would not prevent the land subject to timber license from being occupied for agricultural purposes. Manufacturing and agriculture might thus grow up together.

Dirty Streets

It strikes us very forcibly that something ought to be done to get rid of some of the mud on our thoroughfares—more particularly where the streets are macadamized. Let any one pass round town and he will observe from two to six inches of mud on the streets. Such a word as scavenger seems not to be found in the dictionary of the City Council. Perhaps some member will make a motion to-night to add it to the civic vocabulary. If once on the roll of civic proceedings, we may hope to see the streets scraped and the mud carted away. Really the matter cannot be delayed, nor ought not. The mud is a nuisance to every one—pedestrian and wagoner. Let the nuisance be abated.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

SALE BY AUCTION.

ALFRED J. WELCH
WILL SELL

Monday, Nov. 17th, 1862,
AT HIS SALESROOM, NO. 9 WHARF STREET,

Groceries.

10 kegs Sandwich Island Sugar;
50 boxes Candles;
5 cases Extra Clear Bacon;
3 barrels Hams;
20 cases Starch.

Dry Goods.

9 pieces Mousseline de Laine;
Cobourgs, &c.;
3 dozen Cotton Umbrellas;
Cotton and Corduroy pants;
7 cases Gaiters;
200 pair Brogans;
75 Gross Steel Pens;
2 Rifles;
4 Hearth Rugs.

LIQUORS.

2 puncheons Rum;
1 package Rum;
5 casks Whisky;
10 casks Brandy;
10 casks Ale;
&c., &c., &c.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

FOR SALE,

A Bargain.

TO BE SOLD. ONE THOUSAND Acres of Valuable Land with Improvements thereon.

The within named land is situated within five miles of the City and well adapted for a Sheep Station as well as cultivation.

For terms apply to Mr. DRAKE, Solicitor, Government Street, or Mr. Wm. COCKER, Yates street.

no14 lm

REMOVAL.

J. W. Powell, M. D.,
HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE TO HIS

Residence,

FORT STREET,

One Door above Government street.

no14 lm

Consignees' Notice.

BARK "OCEAN BIRD," HALL, FROM San Francisco. The above vessel will commence discharging at St. Ours & Co.'s Wharf, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock.

Consignees are requested to call upon the undischarged, pay freight and receive orders for their goods.

All goods left on the wharf after 4 o'clock, will be stored at the risk and expense of the owners.

no14 lm

For Sale.

A TWO-ROOM COTTAGE ON JAMES Bay, with Brick Chimney, standing on 120 feet square of ground, close fence, all grubbed and partly cleared. Garden with Fruits, trees, and including one of the widest paths. Price \$100. Apply at Star and Garter Hotel.

no14 lm

Notice

To Contractors, Etc.

TENDERS FOR THE ERECTION OF A BICK BUILDING will be received until MONDAY, at 4 o'clock.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Brown Jug, corner of Fort and Government streets.

no14 lm

NOTICE.

A MEETING OF THE STEWARD OF

Mr. RICHARDSON'S Victoria Hotel, on the Evening of SATURDAY next at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of paying over all stakes and settling up the accounts.

no14 lm

GLADWIN, TARRELL & CO.,

IMPORTERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Groceries and Provisions,

Wharf street,

New Brick Building, opposite H. B. C. Wharf

no14 lm

Notice

A MEETING OF THE STEWARD OF

Mr. RICHARDSON'S Victoria Hotel, on the Evening of SATURDAY next at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of paying over all stakes and settling up the accounts.

no14 lm

GLADWIN, TARRELL & CO.,

IMPORTERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Groceries and Provisions,

Wharf street,

New Brick Building, opposite H. B. C. Wharf

no14 lm

Notice

A MEETING OF THE STEWARD OF

Mr. RICHARDSON'S Victoria Hotel, on the Evening of SATURDAY next at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of paying over all stakes and settling up the accounts.

no14 lm

Notice

A MEETING OF THE STEWARD OF

Mr. RICHARDSON'S Victoria Hotel, on the Evening of SATURDAY next at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of paying over all stakes and settling up the accounts.

no14 lm

Notice

A MEETING OF THE STEWARD OF

Mr. RICHARDSON'S Victoria Hotel, on the Evening of SATURDAY next at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of paying over all stakes and settling up the accounts.

no14 lm

Notice

A MEETING OF THE STEWARD OF

Mr. RICHARDSON'S Victoria Hotel, on the Evening of SATURDAY next at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of paying over all stakes and settling up the accounts.

no14 lm

Notice

A MEETING OF THE STEWARD OF

Mr. RICHARDSON'S Victoria Hotel, on the Evening of SATURDAY next at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of paying over all stakes and settling up the accounts.

no14 lm

Notice

A MEETING OF THE STEWARD OF

Mr. RICHARDSON'S Victoria Hotel, on the Evening of SATURDAY next at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of paying over all stakes and settling up the accounts.

no14 lm

Notice

A MEETING OF THE STEWARD OF

Mr. RICHARDSON'S Victoria Hotel, on the Evening of SATURDAY next at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of paying over all stakes and settling up the accounts.

no14 lm

Notice

A MEETING OF THE STEWARD OF

Mr. RICHARDSON'S Victoria Hotel, on the Evening of SATURDAY next at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of paying over all stakes and settling up the accounts.

no14 lm

Notice

A MEETING OF THE STEWARD OF

Mr. RICHARDSON'S Victoria Hotel, on the Evening of SATURDAY next at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of paying over all stakes and settling up the accounts.

no14 lm

Notice

A MEETING OF THE STEWARD OF

Mr. RICHARDSON'S Victoria Hotel, on the Evening of SATURDAY next at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of paying over all stakes and settling up the accounts.

no14 lm

Notice

A MEETING OF THE STEWARD OF

Mr. RICHARDSON'S Victoria Hotel, on the Evening of SATURDAY next at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of paying over all stakes and settling up the accounts.

no14 lm

Notice

A MEETING OF THE STEWARD OF

Mr. RICHARDSON'S Victoria Hotel, on the Evening of SATURDAY next at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of paying over all stakes and settling up the accounts.

no14 lm

Notice

A MEETING OF THE STEWARD OF

Mr. RICHARDSON'S Victoria Hotel, on the Evening of SATURDAY next at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of paying over all stakes and settling up the accounts.

no14 lm

Notice

A MEETING OF THE STEWARD OF

Mr. RICHARDSON'S Victoria Hotel, on the Evening of SATURDAY next at 8 o'clock, for the

THE BRITISH COLONIST

Friday Morning, Nov. 14, 1862.

AUCTION SALES.

J. A. McCrea will sell this morning, at 10:45 o'clock, at the Hudson Bay Co.'s Wharf, Chicken, Fed, Bacon, Pork, and Matches.

P. M. Baucus will sell at 11 o'clock this morning, at the store of J. S. Harrison, a large amount of goods, part damaged at the late fire, consisting of Groceries, Provisions, Clothing, Dry Goods, etc.

The Cowichan Settlement.

This new Settlement is progressing most favorably, and bids fair to become an important portion of the colony. There are between thirty and forty new settlers now located there—about one-half of whom are on the south side of the bay, the remaining portion being settled on the north side. All those on the south side, and the majority of the others, have erected houses—not shanties, but good substantial buildings with shingled roofs—on their farms, and are now engaged in splitting rails and making other preparations for enclosing part of their lands, intending to commence cultivating as early as possible next season. The soil is a mixture of sand and loam, about eighteen inches in average depth, and apparently excellent farming land. Its capabilities for raising root crops are well known—the Cowichan potatoes being famous throughout the Island, and doubtless, before this time next year, we will have abundant proof that its grain producing powers are equally great.

There are about 4,000 acres of good prairie land on the south side of the bay, the soil of which is of the best description, and the only obstacle to immediate tillage is the leach, which grows to the height of six or seven feet. There is not a rock on the place, and hardly enough stone to build a chimney.

Practical farmers, on the spot, say that with a yoke of oxen a man may break up 50 acres in a single season. There is just enough wood on the tract to provide rail timber and a moderate supply of fire-wood. This portion of the district is all taken up, or nearly so, behind the range of hills, which lie about four miles from the coast, there is reported to be another large tract of good prairie, similar to that now occupied. The only drawback to the land on the south side of the bay is the fact that there is no feed for stock to be had; on the north side, however, there is a considerable quantity of grass land, which will be very valuable to the settlers when they begin to import stock.

The quantity of land allowed each settler in the Cowichan district was one hundred and fifty acres; in the never settlements, however, as in Comox, only one hundred acres is permitted to be taken up.

The Indians in the vicinity, though numerous, are very inoffensive and friendly, being evidently much pleased to have the settlers among them. They are also quite honest, leaving untouched any articles that the new comers may happen to expose. Doubtless, one reason for their friendliness is that they find a ready market for their potatoes, fish, etc., which they were formerly obliged to take all the way to Victoria, but which they now dispose of to the settlers at Victoria prices.

Fish and game of various kinds are found in the greatest abundance in the vicinity of the settlement. During last month the water of the harbor fairly teemed with salmon, and the streams swarm with trout and other kinds of fish. Any one with a small seine could in a single night, secure a sufficient quantity of salmon for the winter's supply.

The settlers are all in high spirits, and entertain the highest hopes of future success, which, with an ordinary exercise of industry and perseverance, will doubtless be speedily realized.

From British Columbia.

The steamer Enterprise arrived from New Westminster yesterday at 12 o'clock. She brings 140 passengers and about \$20,000 in gold-dust. About thirty of the passengers were Chinamen, the majority of the remainder having been employed on the roads. The works on the roads are now closed for the season, and the remainder of the workmen are now on the way down.

There is no news of importance.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Messrs. Franklin's auction sale yesterday was highly successful, the attendance being numerous and the bidding ready.

The high rates at which the following properties were disposed of, tend to show that the value of real estate is still on the increase:—Subdivisions of five-acre lots, Nos. VII. and XIII. (50 feet by 30); No. I, \$160; No. 2, \$420; No. 3, \$600; No. 4, \$380; No. 5, \$180; No. 6, \$380; No. 7, \$225; No. 8, \$220; No. 9, \$220; No. 10, \$280; No. 11, \$300; No. 12, \$280; No. 13, \$295; No. 14, \$250; No. 15, \$275; No. 27, \$240; No. 28, \$600; No. 29, \$420; No. 30, \$465; No. 31, \$310; No. 32, \$310; No. 33, \$335; No. 34, \$320; No. 35, \$310; No. 36, \$295; No. 37, \$325; No. 38, \$310; No. 39, \$300; No. 40, \$325; No. 41, \$300; No. 42, \$290; No. 43, \$280; No. 44, \$280; No. 51, \$270; No. 52, \$395; No. 53, \$280; No. 54, \$265; City lot, 739, Chatham street, \$140; City lot, 1144, cast Franklin and Vancouver streets, \$580; Lot No. 608, Fisgard street, \$950; Lot 517, Quebec street, \$380; Lot 103, Rue st, \$900; Subdivisions city lot, No. 208, together brought \$1500; Land at Pender Bay, Metlous (250 acres), \$225 per acre; 137 acres in Lake District, \$35 per acre; Subdivisions Five acre lot No. VI. (30 x 90 ft.) \$80.

CELEBRATIONS AT NEW WESTMINSTER.—In accordance with the proclamation of the President of the Municipal Council, last Monday was observed as a general holiday by the people of New Westminster. Many of the houses were tastefully decorated; and salutes were fired at daybreak and noon. A general gathering was held at 12 o'clock upon Lytton Square, at which Col. Moody, R. E., and staff were present in full dress uniform. The steamer Enterprise, W. T., was given in charge to a policeman last night by a saloon-keeper on Johnson street, for bearing a suspicious character.

ARREST LAST NIGHT.—A man, supposed to be a deserter from Fort Steilacoom, W. T., was given in charge to a policeman last night by a saloon-keeper on Johnson street, for bearing a suspicious character.

ROYAL HOSPITAL.—There are now twenty-five patients in this institution—still five above the number that can be properly accommodated.

SOOKE.—Two large canoes laden with 16½ M. shingles, came in from Sooke yesterday morning.

Small-pox.—The small-pox is still continuing its ravages among the Indians in the vicinity of Sooke, several deaths having occurred of late.

TO BE REPAIRED.—The steamer Union came down from New Westminster yesterday, for repairs.

THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.—The House of Assembly held no sitting yesterday, owing to a quorum of members not being present.

LEFT THE HARBOR.—H. M. S. Hecate steamed out of the harbor for Esquimalt yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock. The Hecate will soon leave for home, going by way of Japan and the Cape of Good Hope.

Police Court.

THURSDAY, Nov. 13.

Edward Brown, charged with stealing a watch, was brought up on remand. Several witnesses were called.

The first, known as Doe, Reid, said he was the person against whom the prisoner and Robert Reid, the prosecutor, made the match. He was present when Brown took the watch from Robert Reid. When Brown wished to "soak" it to him (the witness) for \$50, Bob had objected, saying the article was worth \$200. D. did not hear prisoner say "if he had not been for Bob, he would not have made the race" until after the match was made. He considered the prisoner at the time to have been more sober than prosecutor—as two to one. He himself had got the forfeit of \$700, according to the terms.

Mr. Williams, livery stable keeper, was next called, who said he was present when the match was made and the forfeits put up. Afterwards he saw Brown with the watch, and Brown wanted the stakeholder to take the watch and return him his \$50, but the stakeholder refused to receive it from him; he heard Bob Reid several times assert to Brown's giving the watch in this way, but the stakeholder refused to receive it except from the hand of Reid, and this Reid would not do. Reid afterwards wanted his watch, but Brown refused to give it to him.

The prisoner was then, after an address from Mr. Bishop, fully committed for trial on a charge of larceny, and the several witnesses bound over to appear at the Assizes.

The sailor who was arrested for being a deserter from a boat's crew of H. M. S. Devastation, was delivered over to a picked marines sent up from Esquimalt.

Supreme Court.

BEFORE CAMPION, C. J.—IN FACULTY.

FOUCOURT vs. ECKSTEIN.—Lot 468 Victoria City, third day.

Mr. King and Mr. McCrae, instructed by Mr. D. Franklin, for Plaintiff.

The Attorney General, instructed by Mr. Drake, for the defendant.

Mr. Inglin concluded his argument in support of the injunction obtained in this suit, and was followed by Mr. McCrae, who had not concluded his argument when the further hearing was adjourned until to-morrow (this day).

INDIAN TROUBLES IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.—A Victoria gentleman who visited the other side, states that fears are entertained of a difficulty with the Indians in the White River country, lying to the rear of Seattle. The Klakitat Indians who occupy the country across the mountain range behind the settlement, are inciting their Seattle and White River brethren to join them in a raid on the settlers with the avowed intention of driving every settler out of the valley. In consequence of this, the women and children are leaving as rapidly as possible, and the men are arming themselves and making every preparation for the impending outbreak. Our informant saw several families at Seattle on their way to Olympia, who were afraid to remain any longer in the settlement. One woman told him that a clootchman had been in her service for some time, having given her notice that she was about to leave, confessed that there was a plot among the Indians to murder her husband and carry off herself and children as prisoners. The clootchman also stated that the Indians intended to carry out a similar course with all the families in the settlement. The rumor is that the trouble is caused by the instigation of secession agents, who represent to the Indians that now is the time when the Union troops are engaged elsewhere, to plunder and drive out the settlers.

A NUISANCE.—No attention seems to be paid by contractors to the By-Law affecting obstructions to the highway, recently passed by the Municipal Council, by which not more than one-third of the width of the street is permitted to be lumbered with material in front of a place where works are in progress. In some cases not but one-third of the street is left available. This evil will, no doubt, be remedied so soon as the Inspector of Nuisances is appointed.

INDIA.—Our last Indian dates are of August 12.

The English divers sent to Ceylon report the possibility of recovering, within a few weeks, every article of value sunk in the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Aya, near Trincomalee.

Dost Mahomed is pushing matters to extremities in Central Asia. After recovering Fortah, he at once marched for Herat. By

the latest accounts, (10th July) his advance guard, under command of the heir apparent, was expected to be at Subzawar on the 12th July, and the Ameer would reach the same place the following day. Subzawar is only 70 miles from Herat. It is said that Sultan Ahmed Jea had marched on Subzawar with a large force to meet the Dost.

The Bells have again broken out in open rebellion, and are committing great depredations.

A new Turkish Minister has made a discovery of a large quantity of gold and silver coin, estimated at about 1,500,000 francs, supposed to have been concealed for upwards of a century.

By way of Vienna, Sept. 10, it is said that the Conference on the Servian questions had resolved that the Turks are to remain in possession of the fortresses on the Danube, but not of Sokal and Uszta. They are further to abandon their town of Belgrade and receive an indemnity, but are still to retain possession of the fortress, the radius of which is to be extended. These terms, though satisfactory to the Porte, do not reach the expectations of the Porte, do not reach the expectations of the Porte.

Vessels in Victoria and Esquimalt.

East Lothian, Eng., 320 tons, from London, July 21. Green, 100 tons, destination unknown, July 21. 150 tons, from San Francisco, Pickard & Co., consignees, destination unknown, W. B. Stratton, 422 tons, from San Francisco, Price & Co., consignees, destination unknown, Ionia, Am., 300 tons, from San Francisco, R. Brodrick, consignee, destination San Francisco, St. Thomas, Eng., 337 tons, from London, E. St. Thomas, Co., consignees, destination uncertain, Black Ocean Bird, 269 tons, from San Francisco, St. Ours & Co., consignees, destination Puget Sound.

Br. S. M. M. Heate Devastation Gunboat Grappler Forward On Station.

Vessels Expected.

Fri London, Rosedale, sailed 8th July.

" " John, " " Frigida, " " 23rd August.

" " Danietta, via Honolulu, 8th July.

" " Princess Royal, sailed 3d August.

" " St. Robert Lowe, sailed 1st Sept.

" " Jasper, " " 1st Sept.

" " Liverpool, via France, sailed 14th June.

" " Silistra, sailed 23d July.

" " Helvetia, sailed 7th August.

" " San Francisco, W. D. Rice, loading.

" " Lulu, loading.

EXPORT OF TREASURE.—Per Mail Steamer of 4th Nov., through Wells, Fudge & Co.'s Express, \$197,634.

RATES OF STORAGE.—In good brick buildings, \$1 per ton, per month. In wooden buildings, 75 cts. per ton per month.

Stocks.—Miscellaneous.

Victoria Gas Co., limited.—No shares offered, 10 per cent. shares, £20, all paid up.

Bank of British Columbia, Co., par.

Queen Charlotte Copper Co., 10 shares sold at par.

British Columbia & Victoria Steam Navigation Company.—Par.

For Hope Silver Mining Co.—No shares offered, advancing in value.

Bullion and Exchange.

Gold Bars \$100 fineess, 1½ per cent. discount.

" 990 " 2½ " " " " "

Bank Bills on London 60 days £1 95 prem.

" 990 " 30 " 55 " " " " "

" 990 " 8 " 10 " " " " "

" San Francisco par.

" Canada, 3 days per cent. prem.

" New Brunswick, 3 days 4 per cent. pr.

" Nova Scotia, 3 days 2½ per cent. pr.

Rates of Discount.

On Bills of 20 days and under, 18 per cent. prem.

" over 20 " 60 " 21 per cent. prem.

" 60 " 95 " 21 per cent. prem.

DRUGS.—AND

PERFUMERY

FANCY TOILET ARTICLES!—VIZ:

From F. S. Cleaver:

HONEY SOAP,

HONEY AND ALMOND SOAP,

GLYCERINE SOAP,

BROWN WINDSOR SOAP,

SUNFLOWER SOAP,

TRANSPARENT SOAP,

CASTOR OIL POMADE,

ESSENCE FRANGIPANIA,

ESSENCE CE JOCKEY CLUB,

KISS QUICK,

BLUE AND OPALJUG ESSENCES.

For sale in lots to suit, at

G. SUTRO & CO.'S,

no 141 Yates street.

ROBBERY.—THE REWARD FOR THE RETURN OF THE FOLLOWING IS HEREWITNESS RAISED FROM

\$250 to \$500

A TIN BOX, CONTAINING PAPER.—A

Bank Notes, and Cash, was abstracted from my premises on Saturday last, by some unknown party.—The

paper were of various descriptions, and—<span style="float: right

GROCERIES.

KWONG LEE & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

Importers and Dealers in all kinds of

CHINESE GOODS,

Rice, Sugar, Tea, Provisions, etc., etc.,

CORMORANT STREET

Between Government and Douglas streets,

no 31 VICTORIA, V. I.

SPORBORG & GOLDSTONE,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS

Dry Goods, Clothing,

BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC., ETC., ETC.,

no 19 Wharf street, Victoria, V. I.

Francis Dodd,

FAMILY GROCER, PROVISION DEALER, OIL AND PICKLE MAN,

Government street, Victoria,

Opposite Hotel de France,

BEGS TO ANNOUNCE TO THE IN-

habitants of Victoria that he has commenced

the above business in a most有利的

situation in the Grocery and Provision trade of the

best qualities, at moderate prices; and he will en-

deavor by attention, promptitude and perseverance,

to merit public confidence and patronage

not to

W. A. COOPER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Provision Merchant,

Has opened his

STORE

IN

GOVERNMENT STREET,

Next door to Scarby's Brick Building.

L. MALATESTA & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Groceries, Provisions, Oregon Pro-

duce, Liquors, &c.,

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

Johnson street, corner Oriental Alley, Victoria, V. I.

no 24 3m

G. VIGNOLO & CO.,

No. 2 Reid's Block, Wharf street

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Groceries and Provisions

—AND—

Importers and Agents for the best brands of French

Wines and Liquors, and receive direct shipments

of Havana Cigars by every Steamer.

no 15 t

The Colonial

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

GOVERNOR,

THE RIGHT HONORABLE

THE EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE

Governor General — India.

EDINBURGH, 5 George street.

(Head Office.)

Board of Directors.

CHARLES PRAIRIE, Esq. C. A.

GEORGE ROBERTSON, Esq., W. S.

GEORGE Ross, Esq., Advocate.

ANDREW WOOD, Esq., M. D.

ARCHIBALD HORNE, Esq., C. A.

GEORGE PATTON, Esq., Advocate.

H. MAXWELL, Esq., W. S.

WM. W. SPARRE, Esq., Manager of the

National Bank of Scotland.

WM. S. WALKER, Esq., of Bowland.

T. MENEZES, Esq., Merchant, Leith.

JAS. DUNGAN, Esq., Merchant, Leith.

HENRY DAVIDSON, Esq., Merchant.

ACTUARY.—WILL THOS. THOMPSON.

SECRETARY.—DR. CLUNIE GREGOR.

London, St. Lombard street, and 10 St.

James' street; S. W.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

STEPHEN WALCOTT, Esq., 17 Lansdowne Cres-

cent, Kensington Park.

GEORGE THOMAS BROOKING, Esq., 1 A St.

Helena Place, E. C., Director of the London

Stock Company.

P. P. BLYTH, Esq., 53 Wimpole street, Caven-

dish Square, Director of the London and County

Bank.

J. FLEMING, Esq., of Messrs. Robinson & Flem-

ing, of Austin Friars, Director of the London and

County Bank.

COLONEL JAMES HOLLAND, late Quarter-

Master-General, Bombay, 44 Westbourne Park, W.

J. R. THOMSON, Esq., of J. R. THOMSON & CO.,

St. Peter's Chambers, Cornhill.

RESIDENT SECRETARY.—SAMUEL R. FERGUSON

The Directors of the Colonial Life Assurance Com-

pany beg to inform their Agents that they have ap-

plied to Mr. John James Clark, Esq., of the Law

and General Practice, 10 St. James' Street, and

to Mr. W. N. NICHOLSON, Esq., of the Law

and General Practice, 10 St. James' Street, and

to Mr. A. R. GREEN, Secretary pro tem.

Victoria, Sept. 10th, 1862.

no 23

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO

contract for

Forwarding Merchandise

.... TO

LILLOOET,

And will guarantee in all cases that there shall be no

unnecessary delay.

WILLIAM H. WOODCOCK.

New Westminster, July 3, 1862.

no 1m

REMOVAL.

MR. CHIPP,

MEMBER OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS,

ENGLAND, AND LICENTIATE OF THE SO-

CIETY OF APOTHECARIES, LONDON.

SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR, HAS

rented from the Star and Garter Hotel to his

Successors, the room of Messrs. Franklin Brothers, on

Government street,

no 25 1m

Pioneer Tannery,

ROCK BAY, VICTORIA, V. I.

HARTLEY & BURNETT BEG TO

inform the public that they are now manu-

facturing at the above establishment all kinds of

LEATHER,

Viz: Calf Skins, Kip, Grain, Harness and Bridle

Leather, Sheep Skins etc.

Packer's Leather, of which they have a large stock

on hand.

N. B.—Orders from the upper country promptly at-

tended to, HARTLEY & BURNETT, Proprietors,

not

MEDICAL.

Dr. C. H. De Wolfe,

17 GUARANTES IN ALL CURA-

stages of disease. No matter how bad your case

or what the name of the malady, call and learn im-

mode of treatment, and then judge for yourselves.

CONSULTATIONS FREE.

Office corner of Douglas and View streets.

DR. CLERJON,

FROM PARIS,

Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur,

Government street, between Yates and Johnson,

the Yard opposite Washington Restaurant,

Treatment of all Diseases without Mercury,

no 1m

MEDICAL.

D. TURNER, L. H. C. M., EDINBURGH,

W. & S. BLACK, M. R. C. S. L. S. A.,

L. M., Eng., and M. D. of the University of Mel-

bourne, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur,

Government street, below the Fashion Hotel,

Victoria, V. I.

oc25 1m

For San Francisco Direct.

THE WELL KNOWN CLIP-

PER, built in 1852, was, I believe, the first

ship to leave for San Francisco, and will

arrive in San Francisco on the 14th inst.

Freight or Passage, at moderate rates, apply

to the Office of Lands and Works, no 1m

CPTAIN ON BOARD,

A Union Wharf,

WANTED TO CHARTER,

A SCHOONER OF LIGHT DRAFT TO CON-

VICTORIA, from Nanaimo to the Victoria Gas

Works, Apply to J. J. SOUTHHAGE & CO.,

no 12 1m

INDEPENDENT LINE

For New Westminster.

THE STEAMER

Eliza Anderson,

Capt. J. R. FLEMING,

Having been engaged principally on the line,

will now run to Victoria, connecting with the

Union Wharf, connecting with the

Upper Steamer.

For Freight or Passage, which will be at the lowest

rates, apply on board, or to J. GRODRICK, on the

Wharf.

N. B.—Freight will be received and stored free of

expense.

no 10 1m

DR. WALKER

SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,

OFFICE NO. 3 FORT STREET.

Pure Vaccination always on hand.

Dentistry.

Plate work on Gold, Platina, Rubber, or Silver.

Teeth Cleaned, Filed or Extracted.

Office No. 3 Fort street.

oc25 1m

For Sydney Direct.

THE A. BRITISH CLIPPER SHIP

"All Serene,"

50 Tons Register,

M. MEYER, COMMANDER.

T. THE SPLENDID

New, Light-draft, Stern-wheel

STEAMER

Reliance,

WM. IRVING,

WILL COMMENCE HER REGULAR TRIPS